

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

COUNTRY PROFILE

SENEGAL

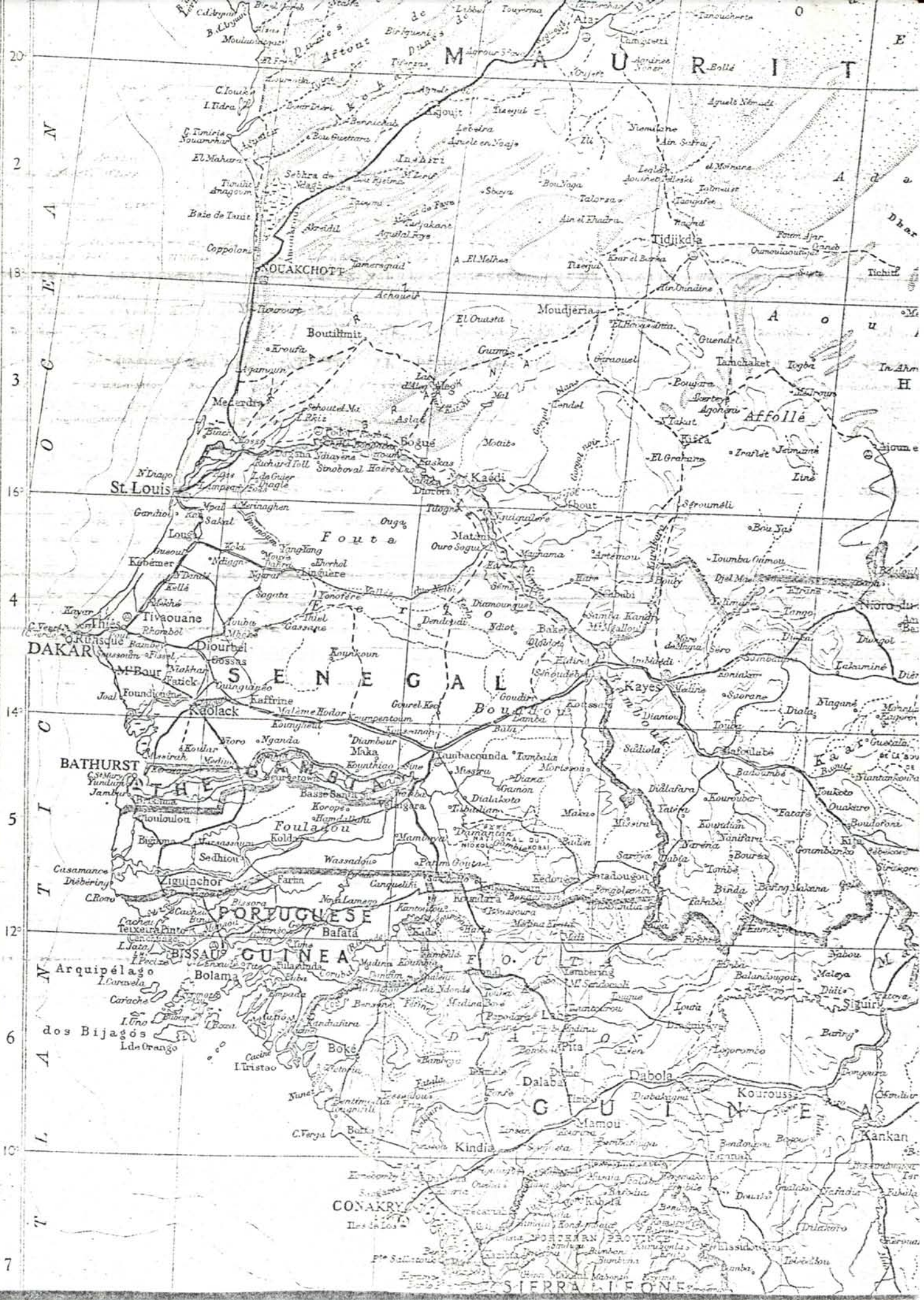
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HISTORY

Senegal has been under French influence since the 16th Century and became a French Colony in 1920, elected to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic on 25th November, 1958. The formation of the Federation of Mali consisting of Senegal, Mali (Soudan) Dahomey and Upper Volta was announced in January 1959. The Federation of Mali came into existence on April 4th, 1959 consisting of Senegal and Mali; the others having withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly M. Léopold S. Senghor on June 20th, 1960. However these arrangements proved short-lived. The Senegal Legislative Assembly approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent State on 22nd August 1960. In March 1963 (after an attempted coup d'etat by the then Prime Minister Momodou Dia in December 1962) a new constitution was approved giving executive powers to the President.

The President is elected for a five year term and enjoys exceptionally wide powers to conduct the nation's political life, implement all laws and make all appointments.

AREA, CLIMATE AND POPULATION

Senegal is on the West Coast of Africa between Mauritania in the North, and the Republic of Mali in the East, Guinea and Portuguese Guinea in the South and the Gambia (a dissatisfied sausage in the mouth of Senegal) form an enclave extending some 300 miles along the River Gambia.

AREA

75,750 square miles or 197,161 square kilometres.

CLIMATE

There are four distinct climatic zones

- (i) The coastal zone North of Dakar where the climate is cool during the winter; the rainy season begins in June and ends in September.
- (ii) The Sahelian zone which has a hot dry climate.
- (iii) The Sudan zone where there is more abundant rainfall than the Sahelian zone and lasts for two to three months.
- (iv) The Casamance zone where the total rainfall varies from 55 - 75 inches annually: the cool season is from January to March.

POPULATION

4,020,000 (1972)

RATE OF GROWTH

2.2% per year.

DENSITY

50 per square mile.

MAIN TOWNS

Capital:	Dakar	-	700,000
	Thiès	-	90,000
	Kaolack	-	96,000
	Rufisque	-	58,000
	St. Louis	-	81,000
	Ziguinchor	-	45,000
	Diourbel	-	36,000
	Louga	-	35,000

ETHNIC GROUPS

Woloff - 36%; Peul - 17%; Sérère - 16.5%; Jolla, Mandingo

and Toucouleur.

RELIGIONS

Muslim - 70%; Christians - 15% and the rest, animists.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The constitutional reforms of 22nd February, 1970, provide for a Prime Ministerial Government under the President. The National Assembly has 100 members, elected for five years on lists drawn up by the Party. General elections were held on January 28th, 1973 and the new list of Ministers is expected shortly.

President:	M. Leopold Sédar Senghor
Prime Minister:	M. Abdou Diouf
Minister of State in Charge of the Armed Forces:	M. Margatte Lo
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	M. Assan Seck
Minister of Justice:	M. Amadou Cledor Sa-l
Minister of the Interior:	M. Jean Collin
Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs:	M. Babacar Ba
Minister of Education:	M. Dodou N'Gum
Minister of Rural Development:	M. Adrien Senghor
Minister of Education:	M. Ousmane Camara
Minister of Industrial Development:	M. Louis Alexandrenne
Minister of Plan and Cooperation:	M. Ousmane Seck
Minister of Public Works and Transport:	M. Diaraff Diouf
Minister of Cultural Affairs:	M. Alieune Sene
Minister of Information and relation with the Assembly:	M. Daouda Sow
Minister of Health and Social Affairs:	M. Coumba N'Doffenne Diouf
Minister of Civil Service and Labour:	M. Amadou Ly
Secretary of State, Prime Minister's Office in Charge of Community Development and Adult Education:	M. Lamin Diack
Secretary of State, Prime Minister's Office in Charge of the Government:	M. Abdourahman Dia
Secretary of State, Prime Minister's Office in Charge of Youth and Sports:	M. Joseph Ma Thiam
Secretary of State External Affairs:	M. Adama N'Diaye
Delegate General for Tourism:	M. Moustapha Faal

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For the purpose of administration, Senegal is divided into 7 regions

Thiès). Each region is under the administration of a Governor, assisted by an administrative assistant and a development assistant and includes a regional assembly elected on Universal Adult Suffrage.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Senegal is a unitary state with the President having full executive powers. There is only one political party, l'Union Progressiste Sênégalaïse. The two other political parties which were in being at independence, Parti du Regroupement Africain (PRA) and Parti Africain de l'Indépendance have been proscribed. As a result one could say that Senegal is not a democratic country in the normal sense of the word although the President has stated on a number of occasions that it is "a parti unifié" rather than "a parti unique", that is a unified party made up from the merger of several parties.

JUDICIARY

There is a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal in Dakar. Four Assize Courts in Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaolack and Ziguinchor. Seven tribunals of First Instance and Justices of the Peace.

DEFENCE

NAVY

Senegal has 1 patrol vessel of 235 tons, 2 patrol boats, the "Casamance" of 75 tons and the "Senegal" of 110 tons.*

*Jane's Fighting Ships 1970-71 Edition (London 1971).

ARMY

The Army has a strength of 6,000 organized in 4 motorized infantry battalions of 5 companies.

AIR FORCE

The Senegal Air Force has 4 C-47 transports, 1 Aztec light transport, 5 Broussard liaison aircraft, 1 Bell 47 and 1 Alouette II helicopters. Total personnel about 250 officers and men.

TRADE UNIONS

There are two trade unions, Union National des Travailleurs de **Sénégal** and the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal. This trade union was founded in 1969 under the aegis of the Government and party.

INFORMATION

Radio

There is an international network of broadcasting in French 90%, English and Portuguese. A national network broadcast in French, Wollof, Sérère, Toucouleur and Mandingo. There are also two regional radio stations. In 1969 there were 266,000 receiving sets.

Television

Television is not yet operating on a commercial basis but it is used in the illiteracy campaign. About 1,000 receiving sets.

Press

"Le Soleil", "L'Information Africaine", Journal officiel
de la Republic du Senegal.

"Africa", "Afrique Médicale", "Afrique, Mon Pays"

"Afrique Nouvelle", "Ana" Safila "Biago"

"La Semaine á Dakar" weekly.

"Médecine d'Afrique Noire" monthly.

"Le Moniteur Africain du Commerce et de l'Industrie" weekly.

"L'Observateur Africain"

"Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines" monthly

"Senegal d'Aujourd'hui" monthly.

"Terre Sengalaïse" monthly.

"L'Unité Africaine" weekly.

"La Veux des Combattants".

National Press Agency

APS Agence de Press Senegalaise.

EDUCATION

Education is provided at 2 lycées (at Dakar and St. Louis) 6 colleges, 3 technical colleges, 3 training centres, 2 écoles normales, 3 cours nouveaux and 255 elementary schools. Total pupils in elementary school in 1970-71 was 248,700 including 26,000 attending 67 mission schools.

Secondary Schools

Total pupils was 31,000 of whom 3,400 (attend 5 mission colleges); in the technical schools, 8,900 pupils (1968-69).

The University of Dakar was founded in 1957 and was formerly the Ecole de Médecine founded in 1918, is the oldest Francophone University in Africa, south of the Sahara.

The important faculties and Deans are:

Law and Economics - M. Seydou Sy
Medicine and Pharmacy including Dentistry, Social Pediatrics,
Applied Tropical Medicine - M. Marc Sankale (a member of
the Board of Governors)

Technology - M. Henri Masson
Science and Veterinary Medicine - M. Jean Ferney
Library Science and Documentation Studies - M. Amadou Bousso

Academic Staff 1969-70 - 191.

Student Enrolment 1969-70:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Senegales	1,345	249	1,594
Other Countries	<u>1,050</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>1,392</u>
	2,395	591	2,986

The Ecole Normale Supérieure is a teacher training college attached to the University of Dakar.

Ecole National d'Administration is a state institution attached to the office of the President of the Republic - it is mainly concerned with Public Administration including Diplomatic Studies, Economics and Finance.

Academic Staff (1969-70) - 40

Students (1969-70) - 27

SOURCE: International Handbook of Universities, Fifth Edition, Paris, 1971.

Research Institutes

Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres,
B. P. 268 Dakar. Director: M. Martinet.

Centre de Recherches et de Documentation du Senegal,
B. P. 382, Dakar. Director: Felix Brigaud.

Centre de Geophysique ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche
Scientifique et Technique Outre - Mer) de M'Bour.
B. P. 50 M'bour. Director: C. Blot.

Centre Recherches Zootechniques - Dakar - Djoloff.

Centre National de la Recherche Agronomique de Bambey.
Director: L. Sanger

Centre Océanographique de Dakar - Thiavone
B.P. 2241 Dakar. Director: C. Chamagrat.

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical Fishery Research.
Director: C. Réuzer.

Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles
(CFDT)
B.P. 3216 Dakar.

Institut d'Hygiène Sociale: Ave Blaize - Diagus Dakar.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire B.P. 206, Dakar.
Scientific and humanist studies of Black Africa.
Director: Prof. Pierre Fougeyrollas.

Institut de Recherches, pour les Huiles Oleagereuses.
Branches at Louga, Tivaourne and Bambey.

Institut Pasteur, B.P. 220, Dakar. Medical Research.
Director: Dr. L. Chambon

Laboratoire National de L'Elevage et de Recherches
Veterinaires, B.P. 2057, Dakar. Director: J. Orne.

Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre - Mer
Centre ORSTOM de Dakar-Hann B.P. 1386 Dakar. Soil biology,
general pedology, medical entomology, hydrology, geology,
nematology, demography, economics, zoology and botany.
Director: R. Fauch.

Office de la Recherche Scientifique Outre - Mer Station Ecologique de
Richard - Toll B.P. 20 Richard - Toll, ecology and ornithology.
Director: Dr. C. Morel

Organisme de Recherches sur l'Alimentation et la Nutrition
Africaines (ORANA) B.P. 2089 Dakar. Research on African
food and nutritional values, investigations, documentation,
teaching. Director: Dr. J. Towry.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical establishments (1967) 83 Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics,
Etc.: 5,000 beds; doctors (1968) 217; dentists, 23; chemists, 51; nursing
sisters, 1,020; midwives, 202.

STANDARD OF LIVING (1969)

Cars-37,000; commercial vehicles-21,700; telephones - 31,000; radios-310,000; consumption of power per head: 138 kilograms (coal equivalent).

TABLE I CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: DECEMBER 1963 = 100

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
	109	106	110	114	115	120

EXCHANGE RATE - 255.79 CFA equals 1 US Dollar.

BANKING

Senegal is a member of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. This is a central bank established by a treaty signed on 12 May, 1962 between France by Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. On the same date these States concluded an agreement of co-operation with France whereby France guaranteed the convertibility of the CFA Franc, issued by the BCEAO into French francs and they undertook to keep their external reserves in "an operations account opened by BCEAO and the French Treasury". For Senegal the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest is the country's central bank.

The unit of currency is the CFA (1 US Dollar = 277.71 CFA). The issuing house is BCEAO. Other banks: BSD (Banque Sénégalais de Développement) USD (Union Sénégalaise de Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie), SGBS (Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal), BICIS (Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie au Sénégal). BIOA and the Crédit Populaire Sénégalais.* The African Development Bank approved a credit worth \$1.5

* Foreign Banks -

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
Banque International pour l'Afrique Occidentale

million to the Senegalese Banking Union for Commerce and Industry to cover the foreign exchange costs of 32 projects for 1973-75. The total cost of the programme is estimated at \$2.94 million, most of which would be financed by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau of West Germany.

TABLE II INTERNATIONAL LIQUIDY (Millions of US Dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Capital Bank Reserves	36.4	46.0	37.4	15.7	7.8	22.0	29.4
SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	2.7
Reserve position in the Fund	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.9
Foreign Exchange	33.9	43.5	34.9	13.2	5.3	17.5	22.8
Fund Position							
Credit Tranche Position	25	25	25	25	25	34	37
Quota	25	25	25	25	25	34	37

TABLE III

CENTRAL BANK (Billions of CFA Francs)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Foreign Assets	9.37	11.41	9.19	3.95	1.71	6.10	7.50
Claims on Deposit Money Banks	14.02	11.63	8.29	12.89	13.01	13.50	13.57
Reserve Money	15.41	13.24	10.93	12.84	12.73	16.07	16.92
of which: Currency Outside Banks	14.72	12.56	10.21	11.92	11.58	15.24	15.94
Foreign Liabilities	1.12	.14	.75	.31	.05	.10	.28
Government Deposits	6.86	9.66	5.83	3.62	1.90	2.20	1.68
Other Items (net)	-	-	.02	.07	.04	1.23	2.19

SOURCE: International Financial Statistics Vol. XXV No. 11, November, 1972.

ECONOMIC REVIEW

Senegal is almost totally dependent on its groundnut crop. A dependence which one Senegalese official found to be "little short of an economic nightmare". Groundnuts account for about 70% of foreign revenue and are responsible for about two-thirds of the country's cash and agricultural income. The crop which covers well over 2½ Million acres, half the country's cultivated area, also provide a livelihood for something like 2 - 3 million of the country's 4 million population.

Since the French came to this part of West Africa in the 16th century, the groundnut crop has been the backbone of Senegal's economy. For example, in 1895, some 65,000 tons were harvested while a peak in output was reached in 1967 with a crop output of over 1 million tons. Since then, output has declined and last year a commercial crop of only 555,000 was produced. This was due mainly to adverse weather conditions but the downward trend since 1968 has been due to a number of factors including the ending of the preferential high prices on the French market and the inefficiency of the State Co-Operative Marketing Boards.

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (PROBLEMS)

The decline of groundnut production has meant a worsening in the balance payments for the country as a whole and heavy reliance on foreign assistance. The overall trade balance has been in deficit for quite a number of years. However 1969 saw the deficit reach an all time record of 387 Million CFA francs following an overall decline in export value of 40 per cent which was very much higher in certain sectors of the economy. Another consequence of the groundnut crisis in the last couple of years has been to induce a more general recession in the economy as a whole.

After growing fairly steadily since 1959, the Senegalese Gross National Product began to contract in 1969 with a fall-off of 4.9 per cent. In budgetary terms, Senegal just manages to cover its current expenditures from its own revenue which is not at all easy. As the former capital of French West Africa, it has been left with a top heavy administrative structure. Senegal is dependent on France and the members of the franc area for the financing of its payments deficit and on foreign aid donors for development capital.

Apart from groundnuts, the Country's largest industry is the phosphate mine at Taïba which produced 1 Million tons of concentrate ore in 1969, making it the second export item despite the growing competition on the world's markets.

In the agricultural sector diversification is still in its infancy with projects for sugar, tomatoes and rice production on an industrial scale. However, a cotton scheme started in 1963 had an output of about 11,000 tons last year.

TABLE IV DEVELOPMENT OF EXTERNAL TRADE
(Millions of CFA Francs)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports	44,529	51,299	53,558	60,561
Exports	37,369	31,907	42,181	34,707
BALANCE	-7,160	-19,392	-11,377	-25,854

SOURCE: "Le Soleil", Dakar, September, 1972.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

While agriculture accounts for some 32 per cent of the Gross National Product, industry's share is already 20 per cent and Senegal has received a good slice of foreign (mostly French) investment. However, much of the existing industrial structure is centered around groundnut processing and has tended to suffer along with the agricultural sector. For example, the 1969 figures reveal a fall of 20% in the agricultural sector contribution to the Gross National Product. On the other hand, some of the smaller enterprises in other sectors have been doing much better expanding both output and exports. For example, textiles, leather, animal feedstuffs and about all processed fish.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization is partly financing a Steel Mill Foundry at Thiés.

TABLE V

MAIN EXPORTS	1970 ¹	1971 ¹	1970 ²	1971 ²
Groundnut (decorticated)	51,447	32,540	2,691	1,785
Gum Arabic (Férlo)	3,482	5,383	539	800
Unrefined Groundnut Oil	118,944	54,241	10,410	5,202
Refined Groundnut Oil	27,121	17,673	2,565	2,207
Canned Fish	7,858	9,581	1,732	2,788
Oil Cake	199,726	126,204	4,594	3,138
Calcium Phosphate	859,069	1,120,514	3,076	3,587
Phosphatic Fertilisers	48,880	79,632	367	707
Textiles and Cotton				
Blankets	1,755	750	1,830	779
MAIN IMPORTS	1970 ¹	1971 ¹	1970 ²	1971 ²
Dairy products, eggs, honey	15,860	16,839	1,585	2,131
Vegetables, edible fruits	46,413	51,325	2,314	2,077
Wheat	112,422	111,995	2,363	2,561
Corn (Maize)	5,014	32,848	111	724
Rice	119,237	187,510	3,335	4,639
Sugar	68,194	72,978	2,518	2,908
Canned fruit and				
vegetables	8,544	10,196	872	930
Petroleum Products	523,324	577,555	2,723	3,763
Pharmaceuticals	1,172	966	1,205	1,148
Pharaceuticals	8,924	8,836	1,543	1,503
Timber, timber goods	26,462	25,272	742	758
Paper, cotton goods	16,138	14,601	1,745	1,765
Synthetic fibres and				
materials	921	737	636	882

1 - in tons

2 - in Millions of CFA Francs

FISHERIES

In 1970, Senegal's fishing fleet caught 170,000 tons of fish. In 1971 more than 200,000 tons of fish. Since the catch totalled only 100,000 tons in 1960, this represents a progression of 100 per cent in 10 years, quite an achievement. In 1970, receipts from fish brought in some 9,000 Million CFA francs.

A REVIEW OF THE THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Senegal has met 60% of its investment quota for the first two years of the Third Development Plan. Investments made between July 1st, 1969 and June 30th, 1971, are estimated about \$36,804 Million US. It is estimated that in the full four years of the Plan, investment amounted to \$ 83,422 Million US or 35% of the target figure, recently revised from \$177,886. Million US to \$111,332.1 Million. Industrial investments in the two years amounted to some \$9,201 Million US of the \$18,402 Million US proposed for the four years. Food industries did particularly well. Oil mills increased their capacity and it is hoped to treat the whole of Senegal's groundnut exports this year. The plan of supplying Dakar with water from Lake Guiers has been completed at a cost of \$4,501 Million US. Investment in fishing amounted to nearly \$1,227 Million US in the 2 years out of the \$2,208 Million proposed for the four year period. The fishing fleet has been increased by three tuna boats and a refrigerated ship but only 574 motors for the canoes were obtained in 1970 out of expected 2,000 motors from the Senegal-Canada Agreement. Landings of fish increased from 129,000 tons in 1969 to 169,000 tons in 1970. Agriculture, however, lagged behind with only \$5,520 Million US invested out of the expected \$13,924 Million US.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1973-75

The main objective of the current development plan is to "help meet the challenge of the year 2000, to work to raise the per capita income from \$220.00 to \$ 600.00 and to enable the country to enter the industrial society". The current development plan sets out essentially to create a maximum number of jobs which is the chief concern of the current Development Plan. That is why although agriculture will still be by far the top priority of the fourth development plan, "it will be promoted along the lines of industrialization production". Industry will have to attain a growth rate of at least 5% a year. Tourism, petroleum and mining research, will also be given top priority. Fishing, which has progressed by 100% over the past ten years, will receive a large amount of aid notably for the motorization of fishing crafts which should be completed by the end of the current Development Plan. The present plan also sets up National Commissions of power and water and to make the existing transport and communications infrastructure more efficient and functional. Cattle rearing will have a more important part to play than in the past. Special emphasis is being laid on the training of technical personnel to work in economic development and "particular effort is also being made on cultural activities and the establishment of a national ideology and the spread of art."

BUDGET 1972-73

The National Budget for 1972-73 was adopted by the National Assembly and was fixed at 56,500 Million CFA francs, of which 44,000 Million CFA francs are allocated to the ordinary budget and 15,500 Million CFA to extraordinary expenditure. The ordinary budget is up 2,560 Million CFA on the 1971-72 Financial Year. This is due to an expected rise in export

receipts from the 1971/72 figure of 1,280 Million CFA francs to the 1972/73 figure of 2,650 Million CFA francs. This reflects an improvement in the Senegalese economy. Similarly, income from direct imports will be down compared from that of indirect imports.

Personnel costs are to be stabilized and funds to the ministries cut back by 5.2% but certain ministerial allocations are to be increased, in particular for the purpose of priority projects, within the education and cultural ministries. Finally, the budget forecast indicate that in 1972-73 the Senegal's GDP should go up to 205,000 Million CFA francs compared with 180,000 Million CFA francs in 1971-72.

TOURISM

The development of tourism in Senegal has in the past years, taken on a new direction. In the 1972-75 Development Plan six new hotels are to be built throughout Senegal and the development of two more national parks. There is no doubt that this will bring substantial increase in foreign currency, new jobs and a boost to local crafts.

COMMUNICATIONS

The World Bank is to lend Senegal 9 Million US Dollars to develop the telecommunications network and extend the main runway at Dakar Airport. A loan of 8 Million US Dollars will help to rehabilitate, modernize and expand the telecommunications network to meet expected demand.

Another loan of 3 Million US Dollars will be used to extend the main runway and improve facilities to permit large, long-range aircraft to operate economically out of Dakar Airport.

SOURCE: West Africa, 18th December, 1972.

Roads

In 1971 Senegal had 15,000 kilometres of roads and tracks, of which 5,000 kilometres of high standard and 2,000 kilometres tarred.

Railways

There is a line from Dakar to a point 50 kilometres east of Bamako, Mali, total length 1,280 kilometres. There are about 390 Kilometres of branch lines joining the main route. At present 9 Million Dollars U.S. is being spent on modernization of Senegalese railways.

The Plan for the modernization of the railways received a contribution in 1971 of 150 Million CFA francs for the purchase of locomotives. The signing of the agreement last August brought the contribution of French Aid and Corporation Fund to Senegal to 977 Million CFA francs of which 50 Million CFA francs are in the form of long-term loans. In June last year, the World Bank advanced a loan of 9.6 Million Dollars to Senegal to finance railway construction.

Rivers

The River Senegal is navigable for 220 kilometres throughout the year and as far up as Thiés (922 kilometres) during the rainy season.

Ports

Dakar is the major port, other important ports are Kaolack, Saint-Louis and Ziguinchor. The Port of Dakar which serves Mali a 6.9 Million US Dollars improvement scheme was completed in 1971.

The activity of the Port of Dakar increased considerably during 1971-72 with traffic (exit and entries) reaching 11,018 movements instead of 10,635 in 1970/71. Imports reached 1 Million tons mark for the first time: 1,023,000 tons; an increase of 16% over 1970. As for exports considerable increase in phosphates, 1,322,000 tons compensated for the slight drop in

the overall exports due to the poor groundnut crop. Total Senegalese exports stood at 1,860,000 tons, an increase of 11%.

The amount of traffic resulting from closure of the Suez Canal is more or less stable around 100 ships a month mark. Prospects for 1972-73 are good because of the excellent groundnut crop which will bring big increases in the export quota of groundnut oil and cattle feed.

Airports

There is one international airport at Dakar Yoff and 18 secondary airstrips throughout Senegal. Traffic at Dakar, passengers (arrivals and departures): 171,480 in 1971.

Shipping

In Lloyd's register of shipping 13 vessels fly the Senegalese flag with a total tonnage of 3,544 tons gross.

FINANCIAL AID

Two financial agreements totalling 900 Million CFA francs were signed on July 12th between Senegal and Canada, the first of these relates to the motorization of fishing canoes at a cost of 680 Million CFA francs, which will pay for 3,500 motors and repair facilities. The second agreement concerns the building and the fitting out of the refrigeration installations in Senegal at a cost of 220 Million CFA francs. Both loans are over 50 years, and interest free and include a 10-year grace period.

Three agreements were signed in Dakar in March 1972. Under the first, the EEC will give 1.6 Million CFA francs non-repayable subsidy for the development of the Nianga Basin, the middle Senegal River Valley and the preparation of the first section of 2,000 hectares of rice fields. The second agreement provides for 440 Million CFA francs non-repayable aid to

to subsidize supply and distribution of fertilizers for groundnut and millet growing. The third agreement provides for 270 Million CFA loan to set up a cotton factory at Velingara and the expansion of the cotton factory at Kahone.

1,800 Million CFA francs was granted to Senegal for the improvement and surfacing for 185 Kilometres of road between Ziguinchor and Kolda in the Casamance.

On August 30th, 1972 France and Senegal initialled a financial agreement of 357 Million CFA francs. Under this agreement the French Aid and Corporation Fund loaned 172.5 Million CFA francs to Société Sènégalese d'Armement à la Pêche Project of an estimated 950 million CFA to modernize the tuna fishing fleet so that it can cope with the growing demand for tuna on the world market. Another 125 Million CFA francs will be spent on the construction of a 132 bed hospital for the University of Dakar Institute of Technology. Another 55 Million CFA will be spent on spare parts for the Senegalese Railways so that they can handle the increasing volume of trade and also facilitate the exports of phosphates at a time when the economy is particularly favourable.

In September last year, Senegal received a total of 8 Million US Dollars from the International Development Association. This loan is for low cost housing in Dakar and the rural areas.

DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Denmark gave Senegal a 25 million Danish Crowns about 900 million CFA, interest free loan to finance the second stage of the Cap Skirring; second, the construction of refrigerated warehouses at Thiès and Tambacounda and ice depots at a number of fishing centres. The third covers the purchase by Senegal of light materials for public works.

This loan brings the total financial assistance from Denmark to Senegal since 1968 to 1,300 Million CFA francs.

FINANCIAL AID

Two financial agreements involving a total of 289 Million CFA francs were signed on November 24th, 1972, between Senegal and the French Aid and Corporation Fund. The first agreement concerns three projects: (1) Agricultural studies with the aim of increasing production of rice in the delta of the Senegal River; (2) experimental units for rural development in Sine-Saloum area and (3) the erection of a transmitting station in Saint-Louis.

The second agreement provides 50 Million CFA francs for educational materials and the training of teachers.

LOANS

A loan of \$ 6,840,000. U. S. from the European Economic Community for the development of stockraising.

A loan of \$ 1.5 Million from CIDA.

DROUGHT AID

The Food and Agriculture Organization is now engaged in a major relief programme in the drought affected areas of Senegal.

The European Economic Community has given 587 Million CFA to Senegal in aid for medicines, seeds, vaccination for livestock, the refund of taxes to stockbreeders and increasing the capacity of wells.

LOANS

IMF - \$ 6.4 Million U.S.)
 IDA - \$ 3.2 Million U.S.) } joint financing of a \$ 12.3
 Million railway project - for
 track replacement, locomotives,
 rolling stock, etc.

IDA - \$ 8 Million U.S. (urbanization) part of a \$ 12.9 Million
 U. S. project for the acquisition of land and construction of low-cost
 housing in Dakar and Thies.

SOURCE: World Bank/IDA Annual Report, 1972.

CIDA BILATERAL DISBURSEMENTS 1968-69 to 1970-71
 (\$ Millions)

<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1968-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
.38	1.98	3.18

CIDA INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID

<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
--	.58	--	N.A.

CIDA - IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND SENEGAL
 (\$ Millions)

<u>Imports to Canada from Senegal</u>			<u>Exports from Canada to Senegal</u>		
<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
.01	.01	1.0	.2	.8	.5

SOURCE: Canada and The Developing World, CIDA Annual Review 1970-71,
 Ottawa, Canada.

IDRC FINANCE RESEARCH PROJECTS

<u>Description of Project</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Gum Arabic (AFNS)	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Senegal	\$ 202,600.
Sorghum Breeding, Intercropping and Grain Preservation (AFNS)	Ministry of Rural Development, Government of Senegal	\$ 797,600
The West African International Atlas (IS)	Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Senegal.	\$ 5,775.
Drought Resistance. Study of the plant physiology of sorghum and millet as it relates to drought conditions (AFNS)	Joint research between Laval University and Bambey Research Station, Bambey, Senegal	

OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, Senegal has placed many of its hopes on the development of the Senegal River Basin in collaboration with Mauritania, Mali and possibly the Gambia. Together they have set up a regional development organization which has now prepared plans with U. N. help for the damming of the River at Mantuli, to provide electric power for local industry, better irrigation and an outlet to the sea for Mali. Reviewing the prospects of the mining and industrial sectors of the economy, the Prime Minister, Mr. Abdou Diouf, said that it was hoped to put an estimated 1,200 to 1,300 tons iron ore deposit at La Falambe in Eastern Senegal into production by mid 1973. Investments in petroleum research were more than 24,000 Million CFA francs and copper prospecting is financed by UN aid. Industrial growth, which was more or less stagnant during 1971, picked up considerably in 1972 and pro-

visional figures for the last three months showed a 37.7% increase over the corresponding period in 1970-71. Economic recovery was particularly noticeable in the canning industry, phosphates, matches and tobacco which could be further promoted by the recent agreements with Mauritania. The Prime Minister revealed that the planned naval repair centre for giant tankers, is now in operation following an agreement in principle with the World Bank. The World Bank-Senegal Agreement brought other partners who had all shown a desire to participate in the project in concrete form. Studies concerning the creation of an industrial free trading zone, for the "export market", near the repair centre are being continued in association with the EEC, France and Federal Germany. Senegal is at present studying measures designed to encourage private firms to reinvest their profits in the country more than in the past. These measures are independent of the new code of investments which is meant to encourage tourism and agricultural investments and while at the same time retaining the advantages already conceded to foreign investors.

Senegal still suffers from the fact that it is no longer the capital of a vast empire. After the breakup of French West Africa, Dakar found itself in a position analogous to that of Vienna following the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It has to readjust all its own values. At independence, Senegal possessed (and still does) a brilliant intelligentsia and it is not mere chance that it is governed by a poet and writer.

Finally, there is the pace of economic development. Senegal is relatively industrialized; concentrating on modernizing groundnut and phosphate production, developing new cash crops - rice, sugar cane, bananas, peas and beans, expanding a flourishing fishing industry, establishing shoe

and textile plants and the improvement of its roads. The major worry of the Government at this moment is the rural exodus to the towns due to persistent drought conditions of the past six years and the difficulty of persuading the educated young Senegalese to return to the land. However, Senegal - despite the single party and the monopoly of news and information services - remains a freer country.

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